# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/067,296 | 02/07/2002 | Yasuhiko Awamoto | 1538.1021 | 7113 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| NANO, SARGON N |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2157 | |

DATE MAILED: 03/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/067,296 | AWAMOTO ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Sargon N Nano | 2157 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _07 February 2002_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.          2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) _1- 19_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1- 19_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

     1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

     2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

     3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _2/7/02- 4/25/02_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1.     This action is to application filed on Feb. 7, 2002. Claims 1 – 19 are pending

examination.

### *Specification*

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because referenced number should

be enclosed within brackets.  Reference characters corresponding to elements recited

in the detailed description of the drawings and used in conjunction with the recitation of

the same element or group of elements in the claims should be enclosed within

parentheses so as to avoid confusion with other numbers or characters which may

appear in the claims.  See MPEP § 608.01(m).

The claims are objected to because the lines are crowded too closely together,

making reading and entry of amendments difficult.  Substitute claims with lines one and

one-half or double spaced on good quality paper are required.  See 37 CFR 1.52(b).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 4, 7,9, 10,13 and 15 recite the limitation "it" in lines 8,3,6,2, 2,7 and 4

respectively.  There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1 – 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Britton

et al U.S. Patent No.6,654,814.

Britton teaches systems , methods and computer program products for dynamic

placement of web content. Britton teaches a first data processing system and

distribution tailoring functions between the first data processing system and the second

data processing system based upon session specific information. (see abstract).


As to claim 1,Britton teaches a contents conversion method in a contents

conversion server, comprising the steps of:

receiving from a user terminal, access destination information and information

concerning a type of said user terminal or an access requesting source in said user

terminal ( see col. 1 lines 47- 64 and fig. 1 , Britton discloses a number of different data

processing system request information from a server);

if it is interpreted that said access destination information represents contents

information in a server which is different from said contents conversion server as an

access destination, acquiring contents information represented in said access

destination information from said server( see col. 9 lines 48 – 65 , Britton discloses the server providing the information requested content to a client) ;

by converting said contents information of an arbitrary format, based on said information concerning said type of said user terminal or said access requesting source in said user terminal, and by further converting link information included in said contents information in accordance with a predetermined rule if said contents information includes said link information, generating converted contents information; and transmitting the converted contents information to said user terminal( see col. 9 lines 48 – 65 , Britton discloses tailored content is sent to user).

As to claim 2, Britton teaches the contents conversion method as set forth in claim 1, wherein said predetermined rule is a rule to convert an original link destination into a format in which said contents conversion server is set as an access destination and information concerning said original link destination is included (see col. 11, lines 38 – 61).

As to claim 3, Britton teaches the contents conversion method as set forth in claim 1, further comprising a step of, if it is interpreted that said access destination information represents only said contents conversion server as an access destination, transmitting information including link information for causing to access via said contents conversion server to other registered servers (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24).

As to claim 4, the contents conversion method as set forth in claim 1, further comprising steps of:

if it is interpreted that said access destination information represents only said

contents conversion server as an access destination and a search condition for

registered servers is received, searching registered servers matching with said search

condition (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24); and

transmitting information including link information for causing to access via said

contents conversion server to said registered servers matching with said search

condition (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24).

As t claim 5, Britton teaches the contents conversion method as set forth in claim

1, wherein said type of said access requesting source in said user terminal is a browser

type (see col.2 lines 34 – 48 and fig.2).

As to claim 6, the contents conversion method as set forth in claim 1, wherein

said generating step comprises a step of reconstructing tags in an arbitrary markup

language to tags in a markup language corresponding to said type of said user terminal

or said access requesting source in said user terminal (see col.8 lines 26 – 37).

As to claim 7, a program embodied on a medium for causing a contents

conversion server to convert contents, said program comprising the steps of:

receiving from a user terminal, access destination information and information

concerning a type of said user terminal or an access requesting source in said user

terminal( see col. 1 lines 47- 64 and fig. 1);

if it is interpreted that said access destination information represents contents

information in a server which is different from said contents conversion server as an

access destination, acquiring contents information represented in said access

destination information from said server( see col. 9 lines 48 – 65);

by converting said contents information of an arbitrary format, based on said

information concerning said type of said user terminal or said access requesting source

in said user terminal, and by further converting link information included in said contents

information in accordance with a predetermined rule if said contents information

includes said link information, generating converted contents information( see col. 9

lines 48 – 65); and transmitting the converted contents information to said user terminal

( see col. 9 lines 48 – 65).

As to claim 8, the program as set forth in claim 7, wherein said predetermined

rule is a rule to convert an original link destination into a format in which said contents

conversion server is set as an access destination and information concerning said

original link destination is included (see col. 11, lines 38 – 61).

As to claim 9, the program as set forth in claim 7, further comprising a step of, if it

is interpreted that said access destination information represents only said contents

conversion server as an access destination, transmitting information including link

information for causing to access via said contents conversion server to other registered

servers (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24).

As to claim 10, the program as set forth in claim 7, further comprising steps of:

if it is interpreted that said access destination information represents only said

contents conversion server as an access destination and a search condition for

registered servers is received, searching registered servers matching with said search

condition(see col. 12 lines 5 – 24); and

transmitting information including link information for causing to access via said

contents conversion server to said registered servers matching with said search

condition(see col. 12 lines 5 – 24). As to claim 11, the program as set forth in claim 7,

wherein said type of said access requesting source in said user terminal is a browser

type (see col.2 lines 34 – 48 and fig.2).

As to claim 12, the program as set forth in claim 7, wherein said generating step

comprises a step of reconstructing tags in an arbitrary markup language to tags in a

markup language corresponding to said type of said user terminal or said access

requesting source in said user terminal (see col.8 lines 26 – 37).

As to claim 13, a contents conversion server, comprising:

means for receiving from a user terminal, access destination information and

information concerning a type of said user terminal or an access requesting source in

said user terminal( see col. 1 lines 47- 64 and fig. 1);

means for acquiring contents information represented in said access destination

information from a server as an access destination, which is different from said contents

conversion server, if it is interpreted that said access destination information represents

contents information in said server( see col. 9 lines 48 – 65);

means for converting said contents information of an arbitrary format, based on

said information concerning said type of said user terminal or said access requesting

source in said user terminal, and further converting link information included in said

contents information in accordance with a predetermined rule if said contents

information includes said link information, to generate converted contents information;

and means for transmitting the converted contents information to said user terminal( see

col. 9 lines 48 – 65).

As to claim 14, the contents conversion server as set forth in claim 13, wherein

said predetermined rule is a rule to convert an original link destination into a format in

which said contents conversion server is set as an access destination and information

concerning said original link destination is included (see col. 11, lines 38 – 61).

As to claim 15, the contents conversion server as set forth in claim 13, further

comprising means for transmitting information including link information for causing to

access via said contents conversion server to other registered servers if it is interpreted

that said access destination information represents only said contents conversion server

as an access destination (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24).

As to claim 16, the contents conversion server as set forth in claim 13, further

comprising:

means for searching registered servers matching with a search condition if it is

interpreted that said access destination information represents only said contents

conversion server as an access destination and said search condition for registered

servers is received (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24); and

means for transmitting information including link information for causing to

access via said contents conversion server to said registered servers matching with

said search condition (see col. 12 lines 5 – 24).

As to claim 17, the contents conversion server as set forth in claim 13, wherein said type of said access requesting source in said user terminal is a browser type (see col.2 lines 34 – 48 and fig.2).

As to claim 18, the contents conversion server as set forth in claim 13, wherein said means for converting comprises means for reconstructing tags in an arbitrary markup language to tags in a markup language corresponding to said type of said user terminal or said access requesting source in said user terminal (see col.8 lines 26 – 37).

As to claim 19, a converted contents acquiring method comprising the steps of: transmitting at least one part of a uniform resource locator of a contents information provider and information concerning a type of a user terminal or a access requesting source in said user terminal to a contents conversion server to acquire contents information of an arbitrary format corresponding to a different type from said type of user terminal or said access requesting source in said user terminal (see col.4 line 66 – col. 7 line 9); and

receiving and displaying on a display device, contents information from said contents conversion server, wherein a conversion corresponding to said type of said user terminal or said access requesting source of said user terminal is performed for said contents information and if link information is included in said contents information, said link information in said contents information is converted in accordance with a predetermined rule ( see col. 8 lines26- 38).

## *Conclusion*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to
applicant's disclosure.

-         Selective Multiple Protocol Transport and Dynamic Format Conversion in

          a Multi-User Network. By Guck , U.S. Patent No. 5,848,415.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Sargon N Nano whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4007. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 hour.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sargon Nano
AU 2157
Feb. 18, 2005

SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER